WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING JULY 14, 1886.

Parnell's Reply to Hartington-Exput sion of the Due d'Aumale-Relies of the Irish Brigade-Rioting in Belfast -Deaths From Cholera.

LONDON, July 13 .- Lord Hartington has strived in London. Lord Salisbury will return here Friday and will confer with Lord Hartington and other unionists Mon-day. An agreement has been arrived at by which Lord Sailsbury accepts Lord Hart-ington's home rule policy, which involves he maintenance of the full powers of the imperial parliament. By it the powers conferred on local councils in Ireland are delegated, not surrendered, by parliament, which body reserves the right to control and revise the action of the councils. Toe appointment of judges and the legal administration are centered in the liberal revisions.

parliament.

Lord Hartlogton is still rejuctant to join conservative ministry, although he has ledged himself to support coercive meas-nes and the general policy of the conserva-

tives.

In Gladstonian circles confidence is expressed that the premier will resign. Mr. Gladstone will hold a conference with his colleagues Saturday.

The Parnellites say they will never accept Lord Hartington's scheme, and will fight and wait until they have secured the passage of the full Gladstonian measure.

The totals of members at midnight are—Cosservatives and unionists, 305; Gladstonians, 241. THE DEFEAT BUT TEMPORARY.

LONDON, July 15.—At the regular fortnightly meeting of the National League today the treasurer announced that the donations received from the United States for
the perilamentary fund within the past two
weeks amounted to \$50,000.

Mr. T. M. Healy, in an address to the
meeting, said that though Irishmen were
disappointed at the result of the elections,
they should not be despondent. The defeat, he said, was but temporary. One
million electors had written "Home Rule"
on their politing papers as against the unboly

on their polling papers as against the unboly existing triple alliance. A coalition govern-ment, Mr. Healy contended, could not ex-fst three months.

AN ORANGE LONGE ATTACKED.

AN ORANGE LODGE ATTACKED.

DUBLIN, July 13.—An Orange lodge in

Coal laland, a small village in the county
Tyrone, four miles from Dungannon, was
stracked last night by a number of men belonging to the National League. The attacking party were armed with rifles and
kept up a fire for two hours on the lodge,
the police being powerless to interfere.

Armed moonlighters last night attacked
and secured possession of two houses in and secured possession of two houses in Free Mount and Kanturk, Cork county. Then they entered and severely beat the PARNELL'S REPLY TO HARTINGTON,

PAINEIL'S REPLY TO HARTINGTON,
LONDON, July 13.—Mr. Parnell has written a letter, in which he says: "The statements of Lord Hartington that the Irish party and National League are in union with American fenians are untrue. I know nothing whatever of any fenian organization in Ireland or America beyond what I have learned from the newspapers. I have never had any communication with the leaders of such organizations or accepted any alliance with them. I do not even know who the leaders are. No union of the National League and fonians has ever been proposed. If such a proposal had been made I should never have consented. I have always successfully endeavored to keep the National League within the strictest bounds of legality. In spite of the subbushing falsoboods which have partially any temporarily frustrated the moderate aspirations of Ireland, the Irish people will continue to maintain a peaceable and legal aspect, declining to afford any pretext to Lord Hartington or his tory allies to resort to the brutalities of coercion."

THANKS TO PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND REPRESENTATIVE O'NEILL. London, Ontanto, July 13.—At the morning's session of the International Molders' Union the following resolutions were unasimensly adopted:

Whereas we fromolders, is convention as-embled, view with pleasure and satisfaction be final passage of the bill entitled "An act egalizing national trades-unions," and intro-luced by the Hon. J. J. O'Nelli, of Missouri; and whereas President Cloveland made it eart of the law of the land by his official sanc-

tion; therefore be it

Reserved. That the members of the International Chint, in convention assembled, extend
to President Cleveland for his official action,
and to the Hon, J. J. O'Nelll, for his many
efforts in their behalf, their sincere thanks.

Reserved. That the secretary of this convention forward's copy of these resolutions to
President Cleveland and the Hon, J. J.

C'Nell.

The remainder of the morning session was devoted to the consideration of committee reports.

DEATHS PROM CHOLERA.

ROME, July 13.—The cholera returns for to-day are: Brindisi, 147 new cases, 48 deaths; Fontans, 73 cases, 25 deaths; La-tisno, 33 cases, 12 deaths; San Vito, 17 cases, 4 deaths. EXPULSION OF THE DUC D'AUMALE.

PARIS, July 13.—The decision to expel the Duc d'Aumale was announced in the chamber of deputies by M. Goblet, minister of public instruction. M. Tolain said that the government's action was approved by the country and restored confidence in the ministry.

Gen. Boulanger, minister of war, in enswer to the protest of M. Keller to the effect that the expulsion of the Duc d'Aumale was illegal, said that the Duc d'Aumale and Prince Murat had not obtained their grades in the army in the regular way.

way.

The chamber, by 375 to 168, adopted a vote of confidence in the cabinet, and by 331 to 180 decided to have Gen. Boulanger's statement placarded. SERIOUS RIOTING AT BELFAST.

Belleast, July 13.—Serious rioting broke out this evening between Catholics and Protestants. Many stones were thrown, and revolvers were freely used. The military was called out to restore order. Many persons were injured, and sent to hospitals.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The Guion stea New York, July 13.—The Guion steamer Nevada, which sailed to-day, carried the swords, two of the Irish brigade flags, and other relies of the commander of the Irish brigade, Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, that have hung for over twenty years in the Twenty-third street home of his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Meagher. These relies, with Gallagher's life-size painting of Gen. Meagher, unvelled at Chickering Hall on Decoration Day by the Irish-American Union, were placed in charge of Mr. James Bryce Kellen, B. L., to be presented to the Young Ireland Society of Gen. Meagher's native city, Waterford, Mr. Killen was accompanied to the steamer by deputations including Fatrick Ford, D. A. Spellissey, John M. Wall, Rev. Father White, Harding Torney, Z. P. Foley, Austin E. Ford, Chas. Underwood O'Connell, Gen. Conway, Father Ryan, Dr. J. E. Kelly, Dr. William O'Meagher, and Col. Green.

"Jake" Sharp Interviewed.

Albany, N. Y., July 13.—Jacob Sharp, of the Broadway raifroad, is an interview with a Journal reporter here to-day, said: "I want it distinctly understood that I was the contractor of the Broadway road. I made a bid to build II, and I went into the thing to make a good pile of money out of it and I have succeeded, and that is all there is of it. Newspaper reporters don't put down things as told them, and that is the reason I don't take to them when they come to see me. You know that his street railroad companies ought not to pay any taxes to New York. The largest tax is paid by them, and who does it come out of? Why, the poor people. The nabobs don't ride in street cars: they have their carriage, or so on the elevated roads. So, rousee, the poor are paying the taxes of New York, and the rich are going seen free. Now, if some of xou "whee ment of the sait who come to a hoad every winter to show the members and senators how to run reforms would frame laws exempting street railroads from taxation and capel them to reduce their fares to 2 or 3 couts a true, then the public would be benefited and the poor equalize their taxation with the richare."

COL. GILDER ARRESTED

Upon a Charge By Dolly Adams, the

n \$1,000 Bond.

NEW YORK, July 13 .- Col. William H. Gilder, who intended to leave New York this afternoon and join the whaling schooner Eva at New London, Conn., and schooner Eva at New London, Conn., and proceed on her to the coast of Greenland, and afterward undertake to find the North Pole, did not leave New York, as he was detained on the charge of stealing a \$1,000 bond of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company. Dolly Adama, the professional swimmer, was the complainant. She sid that she gave to ilider the bond in February, 1983, asking him at the same time to find out if it were good or not. She did not see Gilder again until July, 1884, when he said that his cousin, with whom he had left the bond, had defaulted. Complainant next saw defendant in New York about March 15, 1886. She was then living at the Coleman House. Miss Adams says she could get no satisfaction from Gilder at that time, so she swore out a warrant.

Col. Gilder was arrested at the Victoria Hotel at noon to day and taken to the Jefferson market police court. Lieut. William Griffiths, who intends to accompany Gilder on the northern voyage, was with the defendant. Gilder pleaded "not guilty." He stated that Miss Adams so. He then to take care of the bond. He had loquired of a friend, who told him that it was not good, and told Miss Adams so. He then left it with Boody, McClellan & Co., on Broadway. Soon after the colonel sailed for China. Before sailing he had borrowed money from Boody, McClellan & Co., He presumed that the bond would remain in their custody, but while away the firm sold it. Gilder denies that he over said that he left the bond with a cousin who had defaulted.

He admitted that he never made restituted.

it. Gilder denies that he ever said that he left the bond with a cousin who had defaulted.

He admitted that he never made restitution for the bond, but claimed that he had been unable to see the plaintiff since May, 1885, although he had made several efforts to do so. He acknowledged that he owed plaintiff the amount of the bond, but denied that there was any criminal intent on his part to defraud her of the bond or its value. The prisoner gave his age as 43 years and his occupation as that of a journalist. Miss Adams says she is 33 years old. Police Justice Smith held Gilder in \$1,500 for trial, and offered to accept ball at his residence during the evening. OILDER WILL DEPER HIS TRIP.

NEW LONDON, CONN., July 13.—The whaling schooner Era was hauled out into New London, Conn., July 13.—The whaling schooner Era was hauled out into the stream this afternoon and will sail for Cumberland Inlet at 1 o'clock to-morrow morning with Capt. John O. Spicer, who has spent the greater portion of twenty-six years in the Arctic region, in command. Col. W. H. Gilder, who expected to go north hithe Era, has not arrived from New York yet, and Capt. Spicer is of the opinion that he will not go in the Era. Several weeks ago Capt. Spicer advised Col. Gilder to defer his trip until next May, and then go up in a Scotch wheler from St. John's, which would land him at Cape Isabella, where he could obtain the service of Indians acquainted with the country to Fort Conger, his objective point. Gilder at that time agreed that Spicer was right, but did not want to have the public think he was afraid to make the trip, even if he had to endure an extra year of hardship. Should Gilder go up in the Era he will be landed at Cumberland Inlet, and will travel 1,500 miles to Cape Isabella and reach there in time to get on the Scotch whaler which he could board at St. John's next May. Capt. Spicer says he knows Gilder to be just the man for the expedition, but hopes he has heeded the advice given him.

Col. Gilder did not secure bail to-night. He found that it was not an easy matter for a man who is on the point of starting for the North Pole to get bonds in \$1,500. The colonel caused a cablegram to be sent to James Gordon Bennett, setting forth the facts and asking what should be done. An answer is expected to-morrow. Gilder was afterward locked up in the Jefferson Market prison.

Knights of Pythias Convention. Knights of Pythias Convention.
Toroxyo, July 12.—Special trains with
Knights of Pythias and excursionists are still
ariving. The Supreme Lodge opened this
morning, Addresses of welcome were delivered by Alderman De Fee on behalf of the
mayor, and by the grand chancellor of Ontario, Divine services was held in st. James
Cathedral, the Very Rev. Dean. Whitmarch,
chaplain of the Illinois brigade, officiating.
One of the grandest sights ever witnessed in
Toronto was the parade of uniformed Knights
of Pythias this afterboon. They mustered in
Clarence square at \$20 o'clock, where an immense crowd had assembled, and at 4 o'clock
the column, honded by Maj. Gen. Camaban,
Adjutant General Newell, and a brilliant staff. tant General Newell, and a brilliant staff adjulant General Newell, and a brilliant wan, all mounted, begon its grand march through the streets. There were divisions from as far away as Florida and Louisiana, and it is estimated that between 5,000 and 6,000 knights were in line.

All along the route the streets were packed with spectators, and the windows of dwellings and stores were crowded. It was a perfect ovation from start to finish.

Louisiana Lottery Drawing.

New Onleans, July 13.—The following numbers drew the principal prizes here to day: Si,575, drawing capital prize, \$75,000, sold in San Francisco. Boston, Fort Wayne, Columbus, Ohio, and Anniston, Ala; 77,227, drawing socond capital prize, \$25,000, sold in New York, New Orleans, Kansas City, and Toledo, Ohio; 19,466, drawing third capital prize, \$10,000, sold in Boston, Mass., Detroit, Mich., Denison, Tex., Springfield, Mass., Char Lake, Wis., 59,224 and 75,476, drawing \$6,000 each, sold in San Francisco and Valleja, Oal., St. Paul, Minn., Thorpe, Tenn., and Richmond, Va.; 2,574, 25,506, 28,615, 80,307, and \$9,993, drawing \$2,000 each, sold in Washington, D. C., New Orleans, La., Brooklyn, N. Y., Detroit, Mich., Pilly, Kan, Palmyra, Mo., Louisville, Ky., Chichago, Ill., New York city, and Memphis, Tenn. 81,875, drawing capital prize, \$75,000, sold in

A Row in the Canadian Cabinet.
OTTAWA, OST., July 13.—It has just leaked
out that the last meeting of the cabinet prerious to the departure of Sir John A. Mac donald for the Northwest territories was a storny one, and that the discussion on the fishery matter geet so warm that personalities between the premier and Sir Roctor Langevin and Mr. McCielian were indulged in. The premier criticised the action of the minister of faheries in unmeasured terms, and threatened to hold him responsible for all the evit results of the trial of the Doughty and Adams in the vice admirality courts. It is stated on good authority that Mr. McCielian placed his resig-nation in the hands of Sir John just before his departure, but was asked to hold it until his return, which he concepted to do. A complete reorganization of the cabinet may be expected when Sir John returns.

Rigidly Enforcing the Fisheries Laws abinet were urging upon their colleagues the cabinet were urging upon their colleagues the release of the fishing schooners David J. Adams and Ella M. Doughty is officially denied. The fishing laws are stated to be, if anything, more rigidly enforced just at present than at any period since the present policy was adopted, although several violations have gone unpituished. This fact is said to be simply owing to the absence of Canadian cruisers.

Orrawa, Osr., July 18.—The department of fisheries has problided seine fishing in Passamaquaddy bay, and ordered the cruiser Middleton to proceed there to warn off interiopers.

Drowned in Presence of His Daughter.

CAPE May, N. J., July 13.—John W. Bidwell,
a clothing merchant of Philadelphia, came to
Cape May two days aga. To-day he went in to
bathe near the pier, accompanied by his loyear-old daughter, Mariha. They had been
but a short time in the water when Mr. Bidwell
was seized with an stack of rheumatism of
the heart and fainted. His little daughter
made overy effort to keep his head above
water until her strength became exhausted,
when the father was drowned in four feel of
water, no other bathers being near enough to
hear the daughter's cries for assistance.

Troops Ordered to the Dade Mines. ATLANTA, GA., July in.—The convicts at the Dade coal mines, owned by Schator Brown About 150 bave intrended themselves in a building, and refuse to come out. The gov-ernor has ordered the Gate City Guards and an artillery company from Rome to the miles.

Long Branch Camblers Fined. LOSG BRANCH, N. J., July 13.-John Daly who was arrested during a raid on his gam hing home here Sunday night, his dealers, and Mesers Whitcombe and Bellard, the pro-pristors of the Geran Club, pleaded guilty this morning. Police Justica Morris fined each of them \$100,

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS

THE "SHARPLESS CUP" WON BY THE MALTAS-A SURPRISE.

A Game To-Day Between the Nationals and the New York "Giants"-Amateur Base Ball-Horse Races, Entries, and Betting.

The base ball game that was sche tuled to e played yesterday between the Nationals and New Yorks had to be postponed owing to the muddy condition of the grounds, but to-day if the weather is favorable and the grounds in proper condition loca patrons will have an opportunity of seeing for the first time this season, Mutrie's "Giants." The batteries for the two nines will probably be Barr and Gilligan for the Nationals and Welch and Deasly for the visitors. Baker, who has recovered from his late illness, will cover first base ke-day, and it is likely that a close context will take place.

GAMES ELSEWHERE, CAMES ELERWHEER.
PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The same between the Philadelphia and Boston clubs to-day was sharply played and belonged to neither club mull the last man was retired. Both pitchers were effective, but the hits made of Stemmeyer wers longer. Fegarity made a home run in the first inning. Farrar scored in the second on a single and a triple by Bastian, and Fegarity counted in the eighth on a double and errors by Burdeck. Boston scored two in the third on three shigles, a passed hall, and an oil. Attendance 1.921. Score:

Philadelphia. . 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 - 3

AMATEUR BASE BALL,

AMATEUR HASE BALL.
In the Departmental League the Agricultural
club defeated the Letter Carriers yesterday at
the Arsenal grounds by a score of 35 to 5. The
Letter Carriers and Burcau of Engraving and
Printing cross bats on the same grounds Thursday. The Young Districts will play at Athletic

Printing cross bats on the same grounds Taursday.

The Young Districts will play at Athleile Park at 5 p. m. to-day.

The Capitals and East Washingtons will play ac hamplonship game to-day at Olympic Park. Georgetown, at 4:30.

THE "SHARPLESS CUP" WON BY THE MALTAS. PRILADELPHIA, July 13.—The annual race for the "Sharpless Cup" took place over the national course on the Schuylkill river to-day. The only contestants were the Malta Boat Club and the Fairmount Rowing Association, both of this city. The race was one and a haif miles straightaway, for eight-cared crews, and was one of the closest and most exciting ever witnessed on the river. Some delay was experienced before the start, and the hoats did not get away until after 70 clock. From the start until within about 200 yards of the finish both crews kept even, when the Maltas spuried ahead and won by about two lengths in the remarkably fast time of 8:05%, which is but a quarter of a second slower than the best on record. Quite a strong head wind was blowing, and in places the water was rather lumpy, which prevented the Maltas from breaking the record. The Fairmounts' time was 5:14. The victory of-the Maltas created a geunine supprise, as the Fairmounts were strong favorites in the betting and had won the cup in last year's race, when the Maltas, Columbias, of Washington, Narraransetts, of Providence, and Atalantas, of New York, contested for it.

\*\*RACES AT MONMOUTH PARK.\*\*

NEW YORK, July 13.—The attendance at Monmouth Park was very large. The weather was most agreeable and the track in splendid condition. It was not favorites day, even the Daly filly Agness, who was the big favorite in the Fecond race, failing to score a victory, The real feature was the winning by Little Minch of the Midsummer Handdenp, a feat which he performed by beating Valley Forge's time of last year-146-and lovering the standard of thus stake to 13-43.

\*\*MONSOUTH PARK, N. J., July 13.—First race—For sil ages, seven-eightbs of a mile. Flotch Taylor won, Ranner Bearer second, and Ston

Monnoth Park, N. J., July 13.—First race
—For all ages, seven-eighths of a mile. Flotch
Taylor won, Banner Bearer second, and Stonebuck third. Time, 133½.

Second race—For 2-year-olds, three-fourths
of a mile. Haveller won, Bessie June second,
and Queen of Elizabeth third. Time, 1:77.
Third race—One mile. Little Minch won,
Charity second, and Bandala third. Time,
1:445.
Fourth race—One and one-quarter miles,
Elizabeth won, War Eagle second, and Walter
H third. Time, 2:52.

Fifth race—Three-fourths of a mile. Cricket
won, MeBowling second, and Witch third.
Time, 1:125.

Sixth race—Steeplechase, one and one-half
miles. Buckra won, Bally second, and Bahama
third. Time, 2:58.

CHICAGO RACES.

miles. Backra woo, Bally second, and Bahama third. Time, 233.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The day opened with fair weather, but after the second race was ran a terrible hurricane of rain and wind completely drenched everything. The rain continued for some time with large hallstones. The horses were at the post for the Hyde Park stake when the rain began, and nothing could be seen of the race until they came directly in front of the stand.

First race—Three-quarters of a mile. Pearl Jennings won easily, Billy Gilmore second, Boomerang third. Time, 1134.

Second race—One and one-sixteenth miles. Mollie McCarthy's Last won by ten lengths, Tariar second, Willow third. Time, 1:304.

Third race—Three-fourths of a mile. Griscite won, Lizzle Krepps second, Jennie T. third. Time, 1:20.

Fourth race—One and one-eighth miles. Taxgatherer won easily in 2,024. The fifth race was declared off in consequence of the condition of the track. OPENING BACES AT PITTSBURG.

OFENING RACES AT PUTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, July 13.—Three thousand people attended the opening day's races at Exposition Driving Park. The weather was pleasant, but the track was heavy.

The 2:23 class race was won in the third, fourth, and fifth heats by Alert; best time 2:27. ENTRIES AND BETTING.

The 233 Chast lace was won the tract of courth, and fifth heats by Alert; best time 2:27.

ENTRIES AND BETTING.

Following are the entries for to-day's races at Brighton Beach, together with the odds of forced by Jones & Co., Harris House;

First race—Three-quarters of a mile—Al Becd, 110 pounds, 2 to 1; Bellavisw, 110, 5 to 1; Daly Osk, 110, 4 to 1; Galius Dan, 110, 10 to 1; Daly Osk, 110, 4 to 1; Galius Dan, 110, 10 to 1; Magyar, 107, 5 to 1. John Finn, 157, 10 to 1; Armstrong, 107, 4 to 1; Nat Goodwin, 107, 2 to 1; Magyar, 107, 5 to 1.

Second race—Seven—eighths of a mile, sell-p—Traffajar, 116 pounds, 6 to 1; Mentumore, 116, 6 to 1; Else B, 111, 5 to 1; Baltazar, 110, 5 to 1; Charley Fiske, 110, 5 to 1; Charley Fiske, 110, 5 to 1; Charley Fiske, 110, 5 to 1; Charles, 105, 5 to 1; Lidds L, 101, 4 to 1; Chickadminy, 104, 3 to 1; Lidds L, 101, 4 to 1; Chickadminy, 104, 3 to 1; Lidds L, 101, 4 to 1; Chickadminy, 104, 3 to 1; Lidds L, 101, 4 to 1; Chickadminy, 104, 3 to 1; Lidds L, 101, 10 to 1; L

1. Seventh mree—One mile and an eighth, han-seventh mree—One mile and an eighth, han-seventh for pounds, 3 to 1; Windsail, 4 to 1; Berlin, 105, 5 to 1; Kensinston, 102, 8 to 1; Gen Monroe. 109, 6 to 1; Ten Sarike, 98, 4 i Jose Howell, 85, 6 to 1; 1 H D, 94, 4 to 1; deckshill 92, 4 to 1; Buto Peter, 92, 10 to 1; But, 52, 10 to 1; Ben Pryor, 90, 3 to 1; Rosa B, 82,

POOL-TICKET SELLER ARRESTED,

Settlement of a Bailway Difficulty. Chicago, July 13.—The meeting of the pus-senger department of the Central Traffic As-sociation at Chicago vesterday resulted in the actioment of the difficulty about castern rates,

JOHN B. ALLEY SUSTAINED. The Desperate Means Reserted to to

Curcago, July 18 .- Judge Tuley, In the circuit court, rendered a decision to-day in the somewhat noted case of William Jones symbol John B. Alley. In 1873 the Des Moines and Indianspolls narrow gauge road, operated from Des Moines to Callanas, a distance of fifty-eight miles, the court said, was on the verge of bankruptcy, its debts amounting to \$48,000. At this juncture Alley secertained that the owners of the floating debt, who also held a majority of the stock, were willing to sell the floating debt and bonds at about their face value, throwing in their stock, thus giving the purchaser the control of the road. Alley cutered into contracts to buy of these parties the floating indebtedness, taking an agreement from the directors to continue to set as such until he should request their resignations. the somewhat noted case of William Jon Alley caused the directors of the Des

Alley caused the directors of the Des Moines road to enter into a lease of Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, and some days after submitted a proposition to the board of directors to buy the 406 bonds of the corporation at 85 cents on the dollar, less 5 per cent. off for commission, the outstanding bonds and floating debt of the road to be taken up and canceled. The proposition was accepted and the bonds delivered to Alley. He carried out his agreement. The stock of the Des Moines began to appreciate rapidly in value. The complainant, Jones, at the time the bonds were sold, controlled about 520 shares of the stock. This stock, which was then worth about 10 or 15 cents on the dollar, rapidly appreciated, so that he sold them to the Northwestern Company inside of two years for St15 a share. Jones, being solictor of the company, soon after commenced bringthe company, soon after commenced bring-ing sults against Alley touching the pur-chase of the 406 bonds. These suits were

all ordered dismissed by the president of the corporation.

Continuing, Judge Tuley said:

The theory of the bill is that, at the time of the purchase, Alley, by reason of his contracts with a majority of the directors to buy a majority of the directors to buy a majority of the directors to buy a majority of the corporation, and occupied such fiduciary relations to the corporation as rendered incompetent for him to deal with it for his individual advantage. That, as he controlled a majority of the directors, he was, in effect both selling and buying the bonds, and that he should be made to account to the corporation for all the profits alleged to be over \$100,650, which he made by the transaction.

action.

There could be no doubt that the persons in control of the corporation are unwilling to have this litigation proceed, not from collusion, but because, as they swear, they have no cause for com-plaint. The court said the evidence showed they swear, they have no cause for complaint. The court said the evidence showed that the complainant had written a letter to the board of directors approving of the sale of the bonds to Alley, and five months afterward presided over a meeting of stock-bolders approving and ratifying the sale to Alley. The court said the complainant had no standing in court, and directed that the bill be dismissed at complainant's costs. Judge Tuley said that during the trial a letter purporting to be the letter from Jones urging the acceptance of Alley's proposition was offered by the defendants, but a witness was found who said the original handwriting was that of Alley. "It was a bold attempt on the part of Mr. Jones to impose false evidence on the court," said the judge. "Yesterday I received by mall a letter containing extracts from various newspapers reflecting upon the defendant, Alley. Mr. Jones, attorney, at-law, and I have no reasen to doubt but what it came from him in some way, either directly or indirectly. I only mention it (as he is beyond the jurisdiction of the court) for the purpose of showing the desperate efforts and the desperate means resorted to by this complainant to gain this suit, and it characterizes the nameans resorted to by this complainant to gain this suit, and it characterizes the na-ture of this litigation. If not brought for purely malicious motives, it was brought entirely for speculative purposes."

RAILROAD OFFICIALS.

Object of the Convention Which Meets Here To-Day. The twelfth annual meeting of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association will be held to-day at the National Hotel at 12 m. Senator Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, is the president, and Mr. Chas. A. Sinball secretary. The association is composed of the Boston and Richmond and Boston and Savanuah Steamship Companies, and of the Richmond and Danville railway system, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia system, the Louisville and Nashville system, the Memphis and Charleston railroad, and a number of other southern roads, all of whom will send delegates. It will be the largest convention southern roads, all of whom will send delegates. It will be the largest convention of railroad officials ever heid in this city. The most important subject that will be brought to the attention of the association will be the recommending of a plan for the making and maintenance of freight rates on both north and south bound business, eriginating at or destined to points south of and crossing the Ohlo river.

The meeting here to day is practically a continuation of the conference held some time ago at Atlants, at which no defaulte result was reached. Representatives will also be present of the Ohlo river lines, and they will endeavor to adjust their differences. The meeting promises to be of

ences. The meeting promises to be of much importance, as it will have an infu-ence on freight rates in force in a very large area of territory, extending as far west as the Missouri river. The Indian Traderable Investigation

Indian territory, an Indian trader, was examined by the Senate special committee investigating appointments to Indian trader-ships yesterday. He stated under oath that some time prior to the expiration of his license, O. M. Jackson, a brother of Judge license, O. M. Jackson, a brother of Judge (then Senator) Jackson, came to Anadarko and notified witness that he, Jackson, bad been licensed to trade there. He proposed to witness a partnership, into which Jackson was to put his license, while Cleveland was to furnish capital, experience, and good will, in addition to doing all the work. The profits were to be equally divided. Witness was told that if he did not acquiesce in this arrangement, his right to trade would be taken away, Jackson claiming to have sufficient influence at Washington to bring this about. Witness declined to enter into the arrangement, and in course o enter into the arrangement, and in course of time he was notified by the commissioner, of time he was notified by the commissioner, through the sgent at Anadarko, that his license would not be extended beyond a fixed date—then a few weeks distant. Wit-ness came on to Washington, and laid the matter before Commissioner Atkins, but matter before Commissioner Attins, but did not succeed in getting the order of re-moval revoked. Witness closed his store on the date fixed, and began the removal of goods. He could not tell what his loss would prove to be, but thought about \$8,000. The further hearing was postponed until to-morrow.

The Eight-Hour Law. Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, chairman of the House committee on laber, submitted to House committee on laber, submitted to Mr. M. J. Durham, first comptroller of the treasury, a newspaper clipping of a verbal opinion given by him on the eighthour law and claims arising from a violation of it. Yesterday he received the following official opinion from Judge Durham: Under section 3753 of the Revised Statutes, eight hours constitutes a day's work for laborers, workmen, and mechanics who may be employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States. It only applies to those three classes of persens, but it is competent for whoever may have them in charge to contract with them have them in charge to contract with them for a greater number of hours per day than that specified in the statute, and my decision was only intended to apply to future services. If any of the workman referred to desire to present their claims they should first apply to the officer who directly has charge of them, and if refused payment, then to the treasury officials.

Escape of Geronimo and His Band. San Francisco, July 18.—A special to the Coll from Tombatone, Ariz., says: Capt. Mariano Batterra arrived here to-day. He states that Geromine and his band have evided Capt. Lawton, and are now doubling back toward Arizons. On Sunday the Apaches killed from other Myxteaus at Tepsche.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY

CETTING RID OF THE SURPLUS IN THE TREASURY.

Mr. Hiscock Characterizes the Morri-

son Ecselution as an Attempt at Repudiation-Progress Made Upon the River and Harbor Bill. The Senate event about an hour in the ousideration of the measures upon its calendar yesterday, passing about half a dozen lidls, and laying saide as many more. Mr. Beck (stating that he was not satis-fied with the action of the Senate commit-

certificates) gave notice of a substitute which he proposed to offer for it, and which was read. The Senate then resumed consideration of the river and harbor appropriation billthe pending amendment being to strike out the provision to prevent the dumping of detritus from hydraulic mining into the Sacramento or Feather river, Cal.

The subject was discussed by Mr. Dolph,

tee on appropriations in reference to coin

Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon; Mr. Stanford, Mr. Jones, of Nevada, sa.! Mr. Ingalls, The latter opposed the proposition (and other provisions in the bill to the same effect) as an invasion of private rights, and as a proposal to obliterate one of the chief industrics of the queen state of the Pacific coast.
He characterized it as the most extraordinary innovation, the most unprecedented invasion of the right, not only of
states, but of communities and individuals
that had ever been presented for the action
of the Senate. The clause directed that
the money for these rivers should not be
used until the Secretary of War is satisfied
that hydraulic mining, hurtful to navigation, has ceased on such rivers and their
tributaries. This was the imposition of an
unnecessary, cruel, and unjust restriction
on man engaged in a lawful enterprise, for
the benefit of some other interest in California. Mr. Stanford advocated the proposed legislation as assolutely necessary to
prevent the filling up of the Sacramento
river and of the bay of San Francisco.

Mr. Teller declared himself opposed to
such legislation and in favor of sustaining
the committee in striking it out. The whole
thing, he said, was a contest in California. posal to obliterate one of the chief indus-

such legislation and in favor of sustaining the committee in striking it out. The whole thing, he said, was a contest in California between miners on the one side and far-mers on the other.

The question was taken on striking out the provision directing legal proceedings to prevent the dumping of detritus. The provision was stricken out—yeas 31, nays 19.

The next important amendment in the bill was to strike out the provision for the improvement of the Mississippi river and to insert those reported by the committee on commerce. The whole amount of the appropriations for the various sections of the

propriations for the various sections of the river is \$2,050,000.

Mr. Ingalls explained that the distinction between the House bill and the committee's amendment was merely as to the method to be employed in the expenditure of the money. The House bill definitely about the demandment retained and continued the commission.

Sense amendment retained and continued the commission.

M. Plumb believed there should be some change in the present management. There were so many atterations of plans made by the commission that it seemed as if the commission did not feet-quite sure of its ground. He had been informed that, practically, no useful result had followed the expenditure of money on that river, except that spent by Capt. Eads. The work of the engineer corps was simply making sure that the river never would be improved, and that it would always furnish employment for the engineer corps of the army.

Mr. Outson defended the course, pursued

siny.

Mr. tribson defended the course, pursued by the commission in the improvement of the river. The statements which he made were not made, he said, from telegrams drawn from the imagination of some sensational newspaper reporter, but from official reports made to the War Department and to Congress. These reports showed that, from Cairo down, the depth had been more than doubled in the dangerous reaches of the river.

Mr. Harrison said that the subject was one of exceeding interest, whether looked at from the standpoint of commerce or of science. He had himself been a member of the Mississippi river commission, and he knew that it had been the belief of the commission that the interchannel works would (without the use of levees) correct the defects of navigation. The commission had necessarily acquired much knowledge by experience, and now a system of levees, beginning, however, at the mouth of the river and gradually extending upward, was and gradually extending upward, was favored. He had believed, however (and

favored. He had believed, however (and he still feared), that if the great leves aystem were adopted it would break down the whole tring by its own weight.

Mr. Van Wyck challenged a statement made by Mr. Gibson as to there being a thirty-foot channel at the jettles. The report of the engineer showed that there want a navigable channel there of thirty feet, but that a vessel drawing twenty-five feet would go aground in it. There might be a legal thirty-foot channel there, but there was not a navigable thirty-foot channel there, but there was not a navigable thirty-foot channel.

nel.

Mr. Edmunds suggested that a legal channel was one that drew money from the treasury, while a navigable channel was one that floated a vessel drawing a cer-

was one that floated a vessel drawing a certain depth.

Mr. Van Wyck accepted the suggestion, and said that if Capt. Eads was bound to make a navigable thirty-foot channel he had not done so, although, perhaps, he had made a legal thirty-foot channel.

Mr. Hoar inquired of Mr. Eustis as to the opinion of the commercial men of New Orleans as to the success of the jetty system.

tem.

Mr. Eustis replied that the opinion was
that the work had been an eminent suc-

ess. Mr. Logan expressed himself to the same Mr. Logan expressed himself to the same effect, declaring (from his own personal examination of it) that it was a complete success; and that Capt. Eads had complied, in every respect, with his contract. Mr. Harrison moved to amend the provision authorizing the repair and ballding of levees by adding the words, 'but not below the reaches of the river which are being improved by them unless necessary to prevent or close an injurious crevasse.' Mr. Gibson opposed the amendment, as being at variance with the judgment of the commission.

of Congress, but beyond what was just and cessary for the public safety.
On motion of Mr. Hoar, the words "to be substantial injury of navigation" were serted in the section.

nserted in the section.

The amendment of the committee, retricting the application of the section to ydraulic mining, was agreed to.

Mr. Hale's motion to strike out the second section was postponed until after all the committee amendments were disposed.

Mr. Riddleberger, in several five-minute peeches, ridiculed the committee on com-nerce for reporting surveys for creeks and tyers, as to which no senator could say in hat states they were.

Most of the remaining amendments pro

Most of the remaining amountments pro-sisted by the committee were mere correc-ions of phraseology or additions of the names of rivers to be surveyed.

They were all agreed to.

Mr. Hale renewed his motion to strike but section 2, and it was agreed to—yeas 27.

out section 2, and it was agreed to—yeas 27, mays 14.

Mr. Hale made a like motion to strike out sections 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 and section 11 (to the same general effect as section 2), and they were all stricken out.

On motion of Mr. Conger a provision was inserted authorising the Secretary of War to establish harbor lines in places where they have not been established, and also to establish lines within which deposits of material may be made without injury to navigation.

The bill being completed as in committee of the whole was reported to the Senate, Without acting on the amendments the Senate (at midnight) adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

After morning business the floor was awarded to the committee on ways and means, and several bills relating to manuactures of tobacco, inspectors of tobacco and eigars, immediate transportation of and cigars, immediate transportation of dutiable goods, reducing to \$250, with an additional \$50 for each person employed in making cigars, the amount of the bond to be given by manufacturers of cigars, &c. The House then went lato committee of the whole on the ioint resolution directing payment of the surplus in the treasury on the public debt. The following is the text of the resolution.

the public debt. The following is the text of the resolution:

That whenever the surplus or balance in the treasury, including amount held for redemption of United States notes shall exceed the sum of \$100,000,000, it shall be, and is hereby made, the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to apply such excess, in sums not less than \$10,000,000 per month, during the existence of such surplus or excess, to the payment of the inferest-bearing indebtedness of the United States, rayable at the option of the government.

My Morrison said that all the many in

interest bearing indebtedfiess of the United States, ray able at the ordino of the government.

Mr. Morrison said that all the money in the country amounted to \$1,555,000,000, one of this \$525,000,000, or more than, one-third of all the money in the country, was in the treasury at the time, the joint resolution had been introduced. Deducting all the sums which were in the treasury for specific purposes designated by law, and kept for current or running expenses, there remained in the treasury about \$200,000,000, including that which was held there for the purpose of redeeming United States notes. The amount to be held for redeeming United States notes was not fixed by law. It was a sort of discretionary reserve; as the reserve was not fixed, the surplus could not be exactly stated. Under former Secretaries of the Treasury the custom had been to estimate the reserve at \$100,000,000, and it was the practice of the present Secretary to designate that sum as one of the liabilities of the government.

Counting the reserve at \$100,000,000 there was still a surplus in the treasury of \$100,000 was

Counting the reserve at \$100,000,000 there was still a surplus in the treasury of \$100,-600,000. Of this about \$28,000,000 was unavailable, being made up of fractional coin. So that all the money that would be reached under this resolution would be reached under this resolution would be about \$70,000,000. It would make productive that which was now unproductive and useless. It would do something toward making money a little cheaper; it would save the government something in interest, and more than that it would take away some of that temptation which led men to vote large appropriations and make improvident expenditures. He criticised the report of the minority, and denied the statement therein made that the effect of the resolution would be to shake public confidence.

Mr. Browne, of Indiana, suggested that the minority was in good company.

the minority was in good company.

Mr. Morrison replied that the gentleman from New York (Mr. Hewitt), who was the "good company" referred to, thought that the working balance and the reserve should

be \$168,000,000.

Mr. Browne, I was asking about the gentlema from New York at the other end of the avenue.

Mr. Morrison, All gentlemen from New York are to be classed together on this question. There is a bare possibility that, having more money than we have, they understand the question better. I hardunderstand the question better. [Laugh

ter.]
Continuing to speak in favor of the reso Continuing to speak in favor of the reaclution, Mr. Morrison admitted that he
could conceive that it might be that for a
very short time the \$100,000,000 might possibly be trenched upon. Suppose a call
was made to day when there was \$110,000,000 in the treasury, and to-morrow the
\$1,000,000 of receipts was not enough to
meet to-morrow's obligations, the \$100,c00,000 redemption fund might have to be
trenched upon, but only to a very small
amount and for a very short time. He
argued that \$100,000,000 was a sufficient
redemption fund, and pointed out the fact
that only \$10,000,000 was held in the
treasury to enable the government to redeem national bank notes in case of failure
of the banks; and, in conclusion, he denied
that the purpose or the effect of the resolution was to place the country on a silver
basis.

Mr. Bluedey, of Malne, Incontred what

tion was to place the country of basis.

Mr. Dingley, of Maine, inquired what had become of the \$400,000,000 surplus, which, it had been asserted during the last presidential campaign, was in the treasury.

Mr. Morrison thought that the gentleman was insincere in this question.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, Oh, yes; that was only a campaign story.

only a campaign story.

Mr. Hiscock, of New York, offered an amendment providing that nothing in the resolution shall authorize the reduction of or payment of any part of the \$100,000,000 reserve set apart for the payment of United

reserve set apart for the payment of United States notes or the interest-bearing indebt-edness of the United States.

He then proceeded to submit an argument in opposition to the resolution, declaring that it had been brought before the House by the action of a Democratic speaker, a Democratic chairman of the ways and means committee, and a Democratic chairman of the supropriations committee against the most emphatic protest of a Democratic administration. This was no disagreement on a matter of mere detail. The difference was as wide as that between two great political parties; and this was an

Mr. Gibson epposed the amendment was a being at variance with the judgment of the commission.

After discussion the amendment was a being at variance with the judgment of the commission.

After discussion the amendment was a being at variance with the judgment of the commission.

After discussion the amendment was a being at variance with the judgment of the commission.

After discussion the amendment was a state of the first of the first of the state of the United States for any kind into any post, rocal-stead, harbor, haven, navigable river, or other waters of the United States for the first of the United States of the United States of the United States of the State of the Congress has made are may make extent. Something had to be left to the states.

After discussion upon this point by Messrs, Butler, Teller, Conger, and fials, Mr. Vest congravuited the Democratic overved from the other site is states rights. If Congress had the constitutional power to prever them. That was strictly logical, index them, and harbors, it had the constitutional power to prevent them. That was strictly logical, index and harbors, it had the constitutional power to be strike out all these sections as being out of pace in an appropriation bill, but he would have an absolutely precessary and proper.

Mr. Chill argued that, in the proposed to force a chespened cold the strike out the section was absolutely recessary and proper.

Mr. Chill argued that, in the proposed to force a chespened cold the strike out all these sections as being out of pace in an appropriation bill, but he would have an independent bill to punish persons for obstructing a navigable river of the United States. Congress hight make it at the world have a many persons for obstructing a navigable river of the United States. Congress high make it arise of the United States. Congress high make it as a beautiful to the bay of New York, but and the part of the administration that the world have a surface of the part of the administration that the world have a many prop

tagonize the administration which it had

ingonize the administration which it had placed in power?

Mr. Morrison suggested, in reply, that it was none of his (Mr. Hiscock) is undress.

Mr. Hiscock, is that your only answer? Is that the only answer the Democratic leaders advertise—that why they have departed from their administration is "none of our business?" That is the quoting of an expression which was used most infamously once in the city of New York.

Mr. Hiscock proceeded to point out the dangers which he asserted would attend the passage of the resolution. The most that could be said for the resolution was that the government would save something less than \$2,000,000 in interest by using money that did not belong to it. Was it worth while for this inducement to render probable the cell results that night follow? On this grefit question President Cleveland was greater than the party which had elected him. The gentleman from illinois (Mr. Morrison) had said that all New Yorkers were likely to think alike on questions of this kind. New York was and always had been in favor of paying her debts. New York was opposed to using somebody else's mency in her business. New York was opposed to repudiation. [Applease on the Republican side.]

Mr. Molllin, of Tennessee, favored the resolution, contending that the payment of the money would have the effect of increasing the circulation actually among the people nearly 10 per cent. That meant the giving of employment to 100,000 workmen; it meant the subsistence of 500,000 people who were always dependent on 100,000 workmen; it meant the subsistence of 500,000 people who were always dependent on 100,000 workers.

Mr. Wyrner, of Onio, offered an amend-mentaryoyddug that whenever the circulation.

Workers, Mr. Wgrner, of Onlo, offered an amend-

workers.

Mr. Wyrner, of Onio, affered an amendment-providing that whenever the circulating notes of national banks are redeemed or canceled the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be issued in the place of such notes United States notes as near as may be in denominations of those canceled. He referred to the necessity of reducing the amount of money in the treasury and of increasing the circulation among the people. Such an accumulation of money as was now in the treasury had never been made in the history of the world.

Mr. McKinley, of Obio, offered as an amendment the following proviso:

That the sum of \$100,000,000 berein excepted and reserved, which amount was purchased by the sale of bonds to the extent of \$35.509,000, and the balance by reservation from the revenue, under authority of the act of fan, 14, 1575, entitled "An act to provide for the reimpition of specie payments," shall be maintained, as provided by said sot, and set apart for the purposes.

Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, offered an amend-

Pending further discussion the commit tee rose, and the House, at 5 o'clock, ad-journed.

TEMPERANCE EDUCATION. The School Board Unanimously Adopt

the Barnes Series. The general public in Washington has probably never taken such an active interest in the selection of school text-books. or any topic, as that manifested during the past month concerning the adoption of

to the recent national temperance educa-Christian Temperance Union and other temperance societies, has been shared by our leading citizens, clergymen, the parents of the pupits who will use the books, and by many members of Congress, who were active in securing the passage of this act.

were active in securing the passage of this act.

The general feeling seemed to be that books that best meet the spirit and letter of the law should be adopted, if in its enforcement it is to have a fair chance.

These views have been effectively urged upon the various members of the school board, who last night, at their meeting, carried out the public wish by unanimously voting the adoption of what is known as the Barnes series, viz: The Child's Health Primer for Primary Grades. Hyglene for Young People for Intermediate Classes, and Hyglene Physiology for High and Normal Schools.

These works are, in the judgment of the

These works are, in the judgment of the These works are, in the judgment of the friends and promoters of this legislation throughout the country, most fully approved as best calculated to secure the object aimed at, namely, to dispel the nopular fallacies in regard to intoxicants, by teaching the proven facts of science concerning them.

Existing. The Postmaster General has added 453 postoffices to the list of money order offices the business of that number having in creased during the year so as to come within the provisions of the law authorizing the establishment of money order offices. The establishment of money order offices. The offices are distributed among the various states and territories as follows: Alabama, 4; Arizona, 2; Arkansas, 3; California, 4; Colorado, 6; Connectient, 6; Dakota, 16; District of Columbia, 3; Florida, 7; Georgia, 10; Idaho, 2; Illinots, 21; Indiana, 11; Indian territory, 1; Iowa, 25; Kansas, 02; Kentacky, 5; Louisiana, 4; Maine, 3; Maryland, 2; Massachusetts, 7; Michigan, 15; Minesota, 7; Mississippi, 5; Missouri, 25; Montana, 3; Nebraska, 20; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey 2; New Mexico, 4; New York, 24; North Carolina, 19; Ohio, 25; Oregon, 23; Pennsylvania, 28; South Carolina, 8; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 24; Utah, 4; Vermont, 4; Virginia, 5; Washington, 7; West Virginia 1; Wisconsin, 1.

Relating to Manufactured Tobacco. The House yesterday passed the bill smending sections 3262 and 3363, Revised statutes. It substitutes for section 3362

smending sections 3262 and 3203. Revised Statutes. It substitutes for section 3362 the following:

SEC 3002. All manufactured tobaceo shall be put up and prepared by the manufacturer for sale or removal, for sale or consumpation in packages of the following description, and in pother manufer. All sould it packages containing one-half, one, two, three, for, six, eight, and sixteen ounces, or in bladders and in packages containing one-half, one, two, three, for, six, eight, and sixteen ounces, or in bladders and in packages containing not exceeding twenty bounds all cut and granulated tobaceo, all refuse scrape, clippines, outlings, shorts, or sweepings of tobacco in backages containing one, two, three, four, eight and sixteen ounces each, except, at the option of the nanufacturer, cut tobacco may be put up in butz packages containing ten pounds cach, all Cacendish, plug, and twist tobacco in packages may be put up in butz packages containing one, two, three, four, eight and sixteen ounces each, except, and plug, and their twist tobacco in packages on a cach, all Cacendish, plug, and the sea to be a contained on the manufacturer, cut tobacco in package from the manufacturer in the summary of the turn, and the net weight of the tobacco in the manufacturer, and the net weight of the tobacco in the manufacturer, and the net weight of the tobacco in the package from the package shall not apply to tobacco and sumfit manported in bout for experiation and actually experted. Ast provided further, that since our shorts, refuse straps, clippings, outlings, and sweepings of tobacco may be such as but shorts, refuse straps cippings, outlings, and sweepings of tobacco may be said in both as manufacturer, or for expert, under such restrictions, rules, and regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe: Ast privated Jurher, Thit twoed, metal, paper, or other maintrails may be used seasorated or in combination for reputations as the commissioner of internal revenue may certains.

## THE SCHOOL GUARDIANS.

NOW A DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION IS TO BE PATCHED OUT.

the Regular Opening of the Schools Will be Delayed - Appointment of Teachers for the Next Year-A Superintendent of Janitors Wanted.

last night. The resignations of Bettle E. Budnell, Alice M. White, and Lucy White were accepted. Laura F. Dyson was promoted from first class to a grade higher. Leave of absence was granted Charlotte Hunter to accept temporary employment as a kindergarten teacher. Applications for teacherships were received from Mary E. Penfield, James Storum, and William H. Coleman.

E. Pensield, James Storum, and William H. Coleman.

Mr. Coleman.

Mr. Clark, chairman of the committee on text books, reported that the following books on physiology and alcoholism had been accepted by the committee. "Child's Health Frimer" for the primary grade; "Hygiene for Young Feople" for the intermediate grades, and "Field's Hygionic Physiology" for the higher grade schools, "Richards Arithmetic" was recommended for a reference book. "Robinson's Arithmetics the continued in twe until changed. "Swinton's New Geography" was recommended to take the place of the present edition, where the same can be done without interfering with the classes or additional expense. The prices of the text books on physiology, in the order mentioned, are its cents, 30 cents, and 60 cents a piece.

The committee's report was adopted, as also an order for their introduction into the schools. Mr. Brooks, chairman of the ways and means committee, submitted a report from a special committee, submitted at the last meeting, to report upon the under the coming year. The report was as follows:

Division.	No. teachers.	Salaries.	Average amount per teacher.
First	96 80 83 86 88 79	\$54,560 67,176 57,176 35,625 24,300 35,350 48,059 50,975	\$207, 43 609 75 672 67 672 77 656 20 661 20 583 44 596 40
School Wash, Normal	27	24,350	901 85
Special white. High School	5	4,750 4,550	950 00 1,187 5
(colored) Special (col'd	8.0	8.850 2,700	1,105 2 900 00
Total	628	8426,251	

Total...... e28 8420,251

The total cost of the organization submitted by the local committee was \$425,331. The amount appropriated by Congress was \$415,400. The amount in excess of the appropriation required is \$10,551. The total number of teachers to be employed is 623. The number allowed by law is 620. The excess of teachers is eight. It was found to be impossible to organize the schools with the present corps of teachers, and an organization has therefore been agreed on as follows: Number of teachers, 620; amount of salaries, \$422,425. The amount above given is found to be \$7,025, or about one-sixth of one month's salary larger than the smount allowed by Congress. The committee therefore recommend that the public schools be reopened Sept. 30, 1880, and that only five-sixths of the pay allowed be paid to the supervising principals and teachers."

Mr. Brooks, in explaining the report, stated that the board had recommended \$430,000, which was actually needed for the coming year. The House committee would only grant \$415,400. The commissioners, however, prevaile'd on the Senate committee to increase the amount by \$3,000. When the bill was discussed by the conference committee of both houses the Senate members were forced to withdraw their \$3,000 additional. This, therefore, made a deficiency of \$14,600. Where the average pay should be \$685 it was now only \$600. He moved the adoption of the report.

port.

Dr. Purvis looked upon the schedule system of averages as unjust to the teachers. He did not like the idea of paying, on an average, a salary of \$670. In going down the list he found that the poor and unfortunist teachers, who, probably, were as describe and did as good work as the higher paid teachers, received a salary that was scarcely able to provide them with dally carcely able to provide them with daily

After debate on the matter, participated After debate on the matter, participated in by Messrs. Darlington and Fish, that part of the report calling for the time for the schools to be reopened was struck out. The report was then adopted.

Mr. Fish submitted a resolution, which was adopted, that the schools be reopened on the third Monday in September.

The call for reports from the local committees as to the number of teachers required for the next year was answered by the trustees submitting reports for their

mittees as to the number of teachers required for the next year was answered by the trustees submitting reports for their respective divisions. The reports showed that 620 teachers were needed. There were no teachers dropped from the rolls. Many promotions of teachers were made. All the graduates of the normal school of the class of '80 were appointed new teachers, and all but five were assigned to schools. The following is the list: Catharine V. Allen, Bertha J. Armstrong, Clara L. Barron, Mary A. Berry, Elizabeth A. Boude, Theodora Bradley, Elizabeth V. Brown, Josephine Burks, F. J. Campbell, Caroline Cawood, Jeannette Cohen, Adaline G. Davison, Arna M. Foley, Alexandra L. Gallski, Sarah Gilson, Nina Gundon, Myrtle G. Hughes, Maria N. Lovejoy, Mary E. Mallon, Hilda North, Cora A. Ossin, Mary V. Potter, Vesta Richards, Annile E. Scammell, Carrle Stewart, Annie E. Walker, Mattie R. White, Blanche D. Williams, Florida V. Wylie, and Grace A. Walker.

The following new teachers were also appointed; Jennie Davis, Ella M. Pitts, Helen M. Hayes, Mr. Percy Hughes. Mr. Walter G. Wesson, Mr. Hugh M. Brown, to the high school, seventh divisions (colored): Ressie Smith, J. E. Datcher, and Lyda-Malvin. Adaline T. Howard was transferred from the principalship of the Wormley building to the principalship of the high school. Dr. Parvis suggested that a committee be appointed to confer with the commissioners respecting the appointment of a superintendent of janitors.

the min school. Dr. Furvis suggested that a committee be appointed to confer with the commissioners respecting the appoint-ment of a superintendent of janitors. Pending a discussion over the matter, the board adjourned.

Presenting His Letter of Recall. Mr. Peralta was presented to the President yesterday for the purpose of offering his letter of recall as minis ter to the United States from Salvador. He will continue to represent Costa Rica hero, however.

The Cabinet Meeting. At the meeting of the Cabinet yesterday the fishery question was discussed at some length, but no decided action taken. The appropriation bills received more attention than any other measure.

Pewderly Orders an Investigation. AUGUSTA, GA., July 18,-W. H. Mullen, a sember of the executive board of Knights of Labor, arrived from Richmond with direction rom frand Master Workman Powderly to in-celligate the cause of the strike at the Augusta actory. He held a conference with the local executive committee of the knights, and heard executive committee of the knights, and heart the strikers' statement. To morrow he will re-quest a conference with the officials of the Augusta factory.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITOL.

Sens tor Teller submitted a proposed amend-ment to the sundry civit bill to appropriate \$77,500 for the purchase of the school and farm at the Carliste Indian School. Sensior Sewell, from the committee on mill-tary affairs, reported favorably Senator Teller's bill to appropriate \$250,000 for the establish-ment and erection of a military post mear Denver, Col.

The chair laid before the Senate vesterday resolutions of the convention of Republican editors of chick urging an investigation of the charges as to the election of Senator Payne, and two other memorials on the same subject. Interred to the committee on privileges and